

## ROBT. CLARK AGAIN GETS SUSPICIOUS

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Robert Clark, who indorsed the Strauch scheme, then told his woes to the Advertiser and was later induced to sign the Strauch vote of confidence, has "come to" again and repeats the charge that he has been deceived. Yesterday Clark called at the Advertiser office and said:

"I entered into an agreement with Strauch by which my property, which is worth about \$100, was to be security for money which I could draw from the Society. There were lots of things about it that I did not understand when that agreement was made. I did not convey my property over to Strauch. I paid Strauch the money to have the agreement recorded—\$4 for recording, and other incidental expenses extra."

"That agreement he never recorded. He brought another paper to me later which I was led to believe was merely another agreement. My eyes are bad, I can't read English very well anyhow, and my wife cannot read it either—and on Strauch's statement we signed it."

"Afterwards I discovered that paper was a deed by which all my property was conveyed over absolutely to Strauch, and that if they decided to do so, I could be sold out and myself, wife and three children, the youngest not more than three weeks old, turned into the streets."

"I had many conversations with Strauch about the Society matters. When your newspaper began troubling Strauch he came to me and said everything was all right. But when the newspaper told some things that I had not even known, then, I asked Strauch about the agreement. He told me it

was all right. Well, I attended the meeting when we signed a statement which said Strauch and the Society were square, but the next morning lots of my friends and members of the Society came to me and asked me about it. Then I began to think there was really something wrong with the concern."

"I asked Strauch about the agreement. I told him I had paid him the money to have it recorded, but he and his wife soft-soaped me."

"I saw one of the Circuit Court judges on the street the next day and told him about my agreement and asked him what I ought to do. He told me to go to the Recorder's office and find out if the paper had been recorded. The only thing I found recorded was a trust deed by which I was alleged to have conveyed all my property to Strauch and his agents."

"Then I went back to my place and got out my agreement, got some money and went to the Recorder's office and had it recorded. If Strauch attempts to sell me out or make anything out of that deed, he will have to face a court and a jury to do it, for if he makes use of it I will hire a lawyer and go at him."

"I believe he is fooling poor people. That California company I don't know anything about, only what Strauch told me. I took his word for everything."

"It is intimated that Clark may bring the matter of the agreement and deed to the attention of the Attorney General, as he has also stated that he does not quite like the part the notary public took in the transaction."

Another big meeting of Strauch's company took place last night.

## PROMISSORY NOTES OF PAUPERS ARE ON FILE

(Continued from page 3.)

With preceding years, shows a decided falling off in the number of new applications—a very gratifying state of things, and easily accounted for.

Organized work for five consecutive years has placed our poor who require regular and continuous relief, on the books of the afflicting societies; they receive their regular allowance and have no further need to apply at the office. Those who had friends in the States or prospective homes there have been assisted to reach them. Of the original list made five years ago, 25 have been sent to the Home for Incurables, and 23 have passed away. The floating population, the thousands who never belonged here, have returned to their home, or have gone elsewhere. Sailors are not coming in as great numbers as formerly, and it seems that the poor who now apply are, and have been residents of these islands for many years, with few exceptions.

The number of recurrent cases is large, being applications from people who only occasionally need assistance, are helped to make a fresh start, and go on, independent for awhile.

And the work of the Associated Charities is preventive, also. In every community there are people who like to beg. Even in times of ordinary prosperity they grow restless, and though suffering from no special need will send their children out on begging expeditions. But in times of depression, when work is scarce, and there seems to be a plausible excuse, the number of beggars is greatly increased. They go about it in different ways, frequently beginning by asking for work, and ending by asking for many things. But the little slips of pink paper directing them to the office in Alaska street, make them stop to consider whether they want their cases investigated or not. If they are honest they come and are helped. Some come anyhow. But these same slips act as a deterrent to tramps and impostors.

And we have a plague of Porto Ricans to consider. We do not mean that all the 2700 Porto Ricans who came to these islands are vagrants, for many of them are on the plantations doing the work they were brought here to do. But we do know that a lot of vicious Porto Ricans have settled in Honolulu, and are a trouble, an expense and a curse to this city. Many of them have applied at this office, few give a good account of themselves, and they often give false addresses, as they dislike to be visited or have their cases investigated.

Having many calls from one building in Kakaako, we took pains to plan our visits there between the hours of 1 and 2 p. m., when the men should be away at work and the children in school. There were, for a considerable time, 50 Porto Ricans in this building—70 adults and 20 children. But at that hour the men were lounging at home, the boys were playing cards, and the women and girls as idle as the rest. The men were well dressed and prosperous looking. The women were the reverse. As a class, though, they are in far better condition physically than when they landed here. But how do they get their living?

It appears that the worst of them have come to this city, and on all sides we are feeling the bad effects. The Queen's Hospital receives about eight new cases a month, and at present there are 15 being treated there. The Insane Asylum has had nine cases this year; and the jail and prison are crowded with them. Their numbers show that the Police Department is not indifferent to the situation, but it also shows the peril in having these people in our midst, idle.

In order to prevent an overlapping of relief, it is necessary that we should know what the various societies are doing. There are about 15 names on record in this office books, of people who have asked for relief there, and this record is given in afflicting societies. But in spite of this it occasionally happens that one family will have double attention or another none, because this record was not consulted. This is not true affliction. You who really are that money will go to the

and more people be helped when the Central Office is consulted. Much time, labor and money be saved, and the results be more satisfactory to the benevolent and the beneficiaries alike.

This last year the schools of the city, both public and private, have taken a very active part in the charities, and at Thanksgiving and Christmas their offerings of food, money, clothing and toys were very generous. Kalanui school has been a paying member of this association for years, and was the first school to bring a Thanksgiving offering. The Principal of that school has always been one of our most generous contributors. The Missionary Gleaners and the Lima Kokua are fine workers; and Punahou Preparatory and the Grammar schools, also. We are glad to see these young people take such an active interest in their less fortunate neighbors, and with such delight in the doing. They have the satisfaction of knowing that on at least two great holidays many poor children dine as well as themselves. Evidently their instruction is along right lines, and is surely the best antidote for selfishness. Last Christmas we had an unusually large offering for the poor, much of it from these young people. And the merchants gave more than generously; so from the office we distributed dinners and presents to 117 people.

We feel very grateful for our subsidy, as we can now use our membership fees and donations for emergency work. The afflicting societies are doing their utmost to meet the demands made upon them for regular relief; but that they should respond to all emergency calls also, in these days when donations are fewer and smaller than formerly, is impossible. And an emergency fund that the Associated Charities can draw on at any time is one of our necessities.

How can we find employment for men with families to support? With the Associated Charities there is no question of race, color or creed, or whether a man is an American citizen or not. To us he is merely a poor man who must have work or be pauperized. We can say to new comers, move on, but with residents it is another matter. The mothers and children appeal to us, and if there is no work for the men, relief must be given in other ways. But employment is the needed thing, and it is now a serious question.

There have been 78 new applications this year, and 222 recurrent cases, making a total of 300 applying for relief. Thirty-five of the new applicants were single men, 12 were single women, and 31 were family cases. Four hundred and five persons received help from the office; and 680 meals were furnished.

We have disbursed from the office \$1,096 for the afflicting societies, \$176 from the emergency fund of the Associated Charities, and \$372.25 from other sources, making a total of \$1,644.25. There were 1493 calls at the office.

One of the most useful of all the contributions is the clothing, and every year the amount received is greater. The public generally has come to see that a great want can thus be easily supplied, and men, women and children alike contribute. Not alone the members of our society, who have given generously from the first, but many others; and from these same hands comes reading matter—hundreds of books, magazines and papers, which we carefully distribute where it does much good.

We wish you would make more use of the Associated Charities, remembering that centralized effort, close affiliation and complete understanding bring better results.

### REPORT OF TREASURER.

Treasurer Cooke's report of the receipts and disbursements of the Associated Charities from June 1, 1903, to July, 1904, was as follows:

RECEIPTS:	
Membership Fees	\$20.00
Donations	2,000.00
Government Appropriation	1,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,200.00</b>
Balance on hand, June 1, 1903	\$111.31
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,311.31</b>
<b>DISBURSEMENTS:</b>	
Memberships	\$100.00
Donations	1,000.00
Government Appropriation	1,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,100.00</b>
<b>Balance on hand, July 1, 1904</b>	<b>\$1,211.31</b>

There is a clear distinction between such a person and one requiring assistance on account of disability resulting from such causes as accident, disease, financial misfortune or industrial revolution, but who does not lose thereby his spirit of independence and his desire to earn his living as soon as circumstances permit.

With this definition, there would be no paupers in an ideal state of society. There would be people of small means, in some cases perhaps, of no means. There would be persons and families who would occasionally, from the accidental causes suggested above, suffer for want of some of those things that support a normal standard of living, and perhaps from need of change and rest, and would therefore need assistance; but they being constitutionally independent, independent in heart and soul, could receive such assistance in the spirit in which it would be given—the spirit of human brotherhood, and with expectation, as a matter of course, to square the account with society as opportunity might offer by furnishing like assistance to some one in like need. There would be no sense of humiliation in receiving assistance under such circumstances and with such a spirit in both giver and recipient, and no embarrassment in the giving.

It used to be the custom in the frontier settlements of America, when a man and woman were preparing to marry and establish a new home, for all the neighbors to quit their own work on a particular day and assist the home-builders in raising the frame work of the new house or putting up the logs and slab roof of the log cabin. Such assistance was accepted in the merry mood in which it was given. There was no embarrassment in the giving and receiving and no one thought of any. It was between neighbors! Yes, and all assistance between man and man—those whose spirit is one of independence and self-respect, is between members of the human brotherhood.

When, however, the relation is with one who has lost the sense of the human brotherhood, who regards society as his debtor or trustee and whose only anxiety is how to realize on the trust fund and who is without any feeling of responsibility toward others, it becomes injurious to both sides. The receiver is strengthened in his untenable view of his claims on society, and the giver becomes accessory to such mischievous result. When, however, the pauper becomes disabled by accident or disease, even though it be through his own fault, the relation of society toward him changes and it not only becomes meritorious and useful to help him, but a duty.

There is always in large communities a percentage of the population who are barely making a normal living; they have enough food and clothes and fuel, they pay their rent and taxes, but have nothing left. When times of industrial depression come or prices rise without a corresponding increase of wages, or there is illness in the family, they suffer and come to need some kind of assistance. It may be that the demand for work has fallen off so that not only have wages diminished but there is not enough work to go around. There is generally among this class some who have enough latent pauper spirit to make it easy for them to slide into the pauper status if the way is open and if such status promises the physical comforts of life to an extent approaching the precarious living they are experiencing. These are the people to be watched; assistance for them must have no quality of permanence; they must be given no chance to choose dependence and give up their old life, which is based at least upon the theory of self-support.

Experience in England has shown that legislation which tended to make pauperism easy and comfortable increased the number of those entering its status with appalling rapidity. With these facts and tendencies in view, some of the conditions indicated which would be influential toward the prevention of pauperism are, a supply of work—regulations and methods which make it uncomfortable for the able bodied to live without work—improvement of sanitary conditions—protection of young people from vicious influences, and opportunities of borrowing small sums of money at moderate rates.

In the Honolulu community scarcity of work is occasionally a cause of distress needing alleviation, and is especially so at the present time, with business dull and the dismissal of a number of government employees under its policy of retrenchment. The obvious and best relief in these circumstances is a supply of work. This is not an easy thing to furnish with the prevailing tendency toward economy among employers.

Among the several things that might be done in this direction, the establishment of a wood yard in the center of some city block where the rent would be low, is one. Such an enterprise would require a manager, who would make purchases, take orders, look after the woodpiles, and splitting by the candidates for employment, pay them and keep the books, and a two horse dray, team and driver. Firewood to be purchased by the quantity, to be sold and delivered to purchasers after being reduced to stove-wood by the applicant for work. Provision for work in stone cutting might be of service to some. Gunny cloth might be procured and the work of making sugar bags be provided. The opportunity of doing plain sewing might be afforded women. Of these suggestions the wood yard and the manufacture of gunny bags are probably the most practical.

Much has been done here to make the constitutional pauper uncomfortable. The scarcity of street begging is due, more than anything else, to the government policy of preventing it by the arrest of such offenders as vagrants. Houses to house begging has become almost obsolete through the co-operation of householders with the Associated Charities, whereby such applicants are referred to the management and an investigation made. If there is anything the pauper takes more than work it is investigation and the resulting exposure. The matter

## HOW BATTLESHIP HATSUSE WAS SUNK BY RUSSIANS

The Japan Advertiser says: Particulars of the scene of the disaster to the Hatsuse have been received. On May 15th, when the Hatsuse was cruising at 10:50 a. m., ten nautical miles off Port Arthur, she accidentally touched a mechanical mine on her port-side and began to list. Vice-Captain Arimori at once ordered his men to repair the hole and try to prevent leakage. This work was soon completed, and the fact was quickly reported to Captain Nakao and Rear-Admiral Nashiwa. The Hatsuse was immediately taken in tow by a war-vessel. Owing to the rough seas prevailing at the time, the ship was almost unmanageable, and the tow-ropes finally snapped. The Captain and the Vice-Captain went below with the object of ascertaining the exact nature of the damage. While they were engaged in this task at 12:30 p. m., the battleship touched a second mechanical mine on her port-side. The Vice-Captain was killed outright. The noise of the explosion was deafening in the extreme. Dense volumes of black smoke rose high in the air, and flames raged furiously. The scene that followed was indescribable. In another minute and ten seconds the big battleship went to the bottom. One hour and forty minutes had elapsed since she touched the first mine and the time she sank. Several Japanese war-vessels which were in the vicinity on the occasion of the disaster quickly went to the assistance of the crew and succeeded in rescuing over three hundred men. Rear-Admiral Nashiwa was rescued and taken on the warship Tatsuta. The Captain and all the members of crew worked well when the ship was going down. Sub-Lieutenant Tanaka did especially good service. On learning the disastrous fate of the vessel he rushed into the room where the photographs of their majesties were kept and removed them along with the important documents aboard to safer places. He was afterwards working just above the powder magazine when the mine which sunk the ship exploded and killed him. When the Hatsuse met with the disaster, sixteen Russian torpedo-destroyers rushed out of the harbor and went towards the Japanese war-vessels. Their object was probably to impede the salvage work and to attack the Japanese war-vessels by taking advantage of the opportunity. The Tatsuta on seeing the approach of the enemy's craft turned around and dashed for them. The latter retreated towards the harbor mouth. The Tatsuta tried to pursue them at high speed, but as it was feared that she might be exposed to cross fire from the enemy's batteries and also to the danger of mechanical mines, Rear-Admiral Nashiwa ordered her to give up the attempt. She accordingly rejoined the squadron.

applicant has no reason to fear it.

Illness in the families of poor people has much to do in creating a need of assistance. The serious interference it causes in the household economy, its expense, the anxieties attending it which lower the productive powers of the other members of the family, the occasional costly funerals, all combine to break down the family independence and ability of self-support. Any improvement of sanitary conditions by the regulations of authority or the dissemination of practical information on the subject, whereby disease and the death rate are diminished, cannot fail to be influential both in retarding the tendency toward pauperism and in diminishing the number of cases requiring temporary assistance.

If all were honest, industrious and virtuous, there would be no pauperism. It cannot be doubted that the dissipation of an immoral life are not only a direct cause of want, but that in the destruction of self-respect which are caused by them, they are a fertile source of the growth of the spirit of abject and willing dependence. If the young can be shielded during their susceptible years from vicious influences, a very large percentage can be saved from moral failure and its consequences. It must be admitted that this is a difficult enterprise and that in this community it is only partially accomplished. The law aims to protect minors from the influence of saloons by punishing saloon keepers who sell liquor to minors, employ them about or permit them to frequent a saloon; also keepers of coffee, victualing, liquor and billiard saloons and bowling alleys may be punished for allowing school children to frequent such places without the presence of their parents or guardians between sunset and sunrise, also children under fifteen years of age may be punished for being on the streets without the company of an adult between nine o'clock in the evening and four o'clock in the morning. This is known as the Curfew Law, and is not enforced at the present time, it having been declared unconstitutional recently in the First Circuit Court. After all, the best and most effective protection of young people from vicious influences is in the environment of a happy home, where harmony prevails and parental control is founded rather on affection and confidence than on force.

A few years ago, two or three bright men, one of whom was a Roman Catholic priest, developed a new departure in banking systems. They organized a bank among the peasantry of Germany for their own needs. The directors, officers and clerks were peasants, and the capital of the bank was owned by peasants. The beginning was small and humble, but the foundations were wisely laid, and the enterprise was justified by the results. The object of this enterprise was to supply small loans to persons of small capital doing a limited business; in other words to do for the peasants what other banks do for manufacturers and merchants. The demand for banking accommodation by poor men who desire small loans is not generally filled by ordinary banks, and when it is met, the expense and requirements as to security are such as to confuse and discourage the small borrower. The methods of the peasant bank were simple and wise. A tailor wants a loan of a few thalers with which to buy a bolt of cloth. A peasant woman wants a small loan for the purchase of a lot of eggs from which to raise chickens for the market. The bank directors living in the same village with these applicants for loans, know all about them, their reliability and their security. Such on such applications. These banks have rapidly increased in number in Germany and have extended through France and Italy. They are doing an immense business; they have loaned for millions and they have not materially diminished the prosperity and

independence of the peasantry of those countries. We may be confident also that their influence has been potent for the prevention of pauperism.

One of the most encouraging features of the work of the Associated Charities, is the fact stated in the manager's report, that a large part of the relief afforded is required only temporarily by the recipients. This shows that as to such cases the relief has produced no tendency toward chronic dependence, but has evidently been opportune and has tended to remove a temporary disability or has carried persons through critical periods thereby giving them a chance for resuming their normal status of independence. I have so far given more attention to prevention than to cure. The recovery of the constitutional pauper is probably most rare. This disease of pauperism so far as individuals are concerned, may well be classed with the incurable diseases, though it is doubtful if the Lehigh Home would receive patients of this class. But as an ailment that affects society the outlook is more encouraging. Measures of prevention if effective, will tend gradually to cure pauperism, by depriving it of candidates for its privileges.

It is well for us to study the causes of pauperism here, and while we seek to relieve actual want and suffering, to strive also to reach and as far as possible to remove the cause. The wise relief of distress is a study that appeals to the higher part of us, but where effort is directed merely to relieve the work becomes a discouraging routine—the same work year after year and about the same demand for relief. If, however, we add to this the broader scheme of finding and removing the causes of this ever pressing need of assistance, we shall find the work inspiring and the interest growing with each step gained in the recovery of society from this very chronic disease.

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